## Supplement S 5. Identification of the influence of system-specific parameters on the frequency response analysis results.

Calculation of initial state values for the differential equations by approximating the steady state values. Firstly, six auxiliary variables were calculated, in which [antagonist] and [dopamine] refer to the applied concentration of antagonist and dopamine in the simulated experiment, of which only the latest phase is simulated.

Auxiliary variables:

$$RLi = \frac{R_{tot} * [antagonist]}{K_D antagonist} * \left(1 + \frac{[dopamine]}{\frac{k_{off} \ dopamine + RR}{k_{on} \ dopamine}} + \frac{[antagonist]}{K_D antagonist}\right)$$

$$RD = \frac{R_{tot} * [dopamine]}{\frac{k_{off} \ dopamine + RR}{k_{on} \ dopamine}} * \left(1 + \frac{[dopamine]}{\frac{k_{off} \ dopamine + RR}{k_{on} \ dopamine}} + \frac{[antagonist]}{K_D antagonist}\right)$$

$$a = \frac{k_3 * k_4}{k_5}$$

$$b = k_2$$

$$c = -k_{0max} * \frac{RLi^h}{RLi^h + LFR_{50} * R_{tot}} - k_1 * \left(1 - \frac{RD^h}{RD^h + DAFR_{50} * R_{tot}}\right)$$

$$d = \frac{k_4}{k_5}$$

Initial states of the differential equations:

Antagonist concentration: [antagonist] - RLi

Dopamine concentration: [dopamine] - RD

Receptor-antagonist complex: RLi

Receptor-dopamine complex: RD

cAMP concentration:  $\frac{-b+\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$ 

PDE concentration:  $d * \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ 

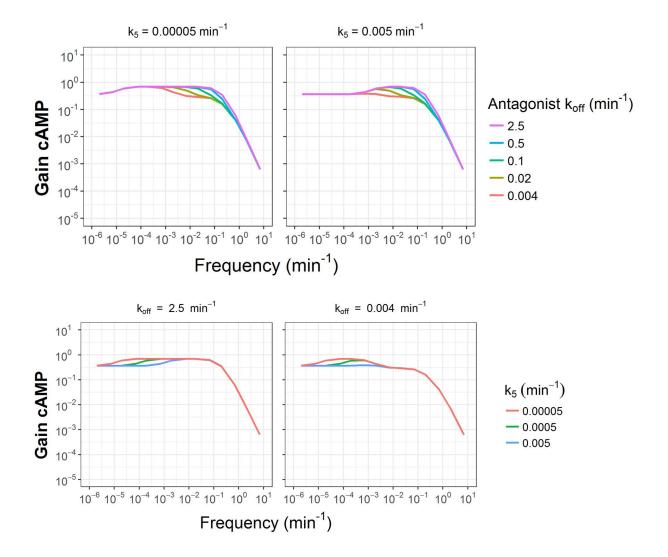


Figure S 5. Frequency response analysis for 3 different active PDE turnover rate constants and 5 different antagonist  $k_{\text{off}}$  values. The upper plots show the influence of the antagonist  $k_{\text{off}}$  for two different active PDE turnover rate constants, and the lower plots show the influence of the active PDE turnover rate constant for two different  $k_{\text{off}}$  values. The input signal was a sine wave of free dopamine with an amplitude of 10nM and baseline of 20 nM, at the frequencies indicated on the x-axis. At each active PDE turnover rate, 5 different antagonist  $k_{\text{off}}$  values were simulated, which are represented by the different line colors. The  $k_{\text{on}}$  values were changed simultaneously with  $k_{\text{off}}$ , which means that the  $K_D$  was constant at 6.93 nM. The antagonist concentration was 14 nM, the LFR<sub>50</sub> was 1.03 and all system-specific parameters were identical to Table 3.

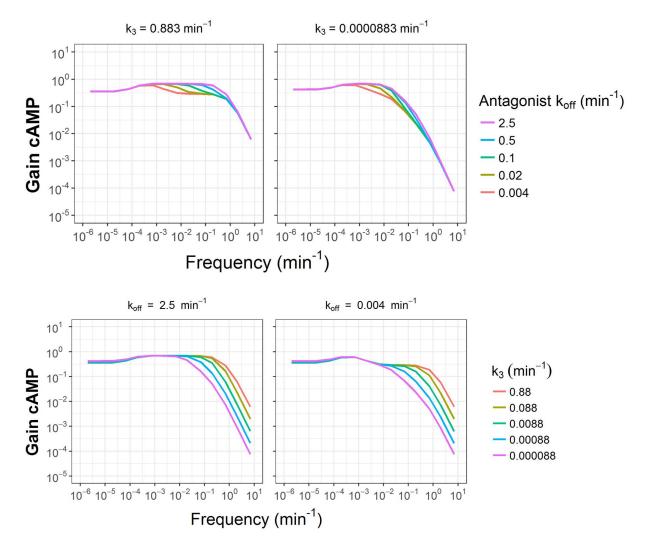


Figure S 6. Frequency response analysis for 5 active PDE-dependent cAMP turnover rate constant ( $k_3$ ) values and 5 antagonist  $k_{off}$  values. The upper plots show the influence of the antagonist  $k_{off}$  for two different active PDE turnover rate constants, and the lower plots show the influence of the active PDE-dependen cAMP turnover rate constant for two different  $k_{off}$  values. The input signal was a sine wave of free dopamine with an amplitude of 10nM and baseline of 20 nM, at the frequencies indicated on the x-axis. At each cAMP turnover rate, 5 different antagonist  $k_{off}$  values were simulated, which are represented by the different line colors. The  $k_{on}$  values were changed simultaneously with  $k_{off}$ , which means that the  $K_D$  was constant at 6.93 nM. The antagonist concentration was 14 nM, the LFR<sub>50</sub> was 1.03 and all system-specific parameters were identical to Table 3.

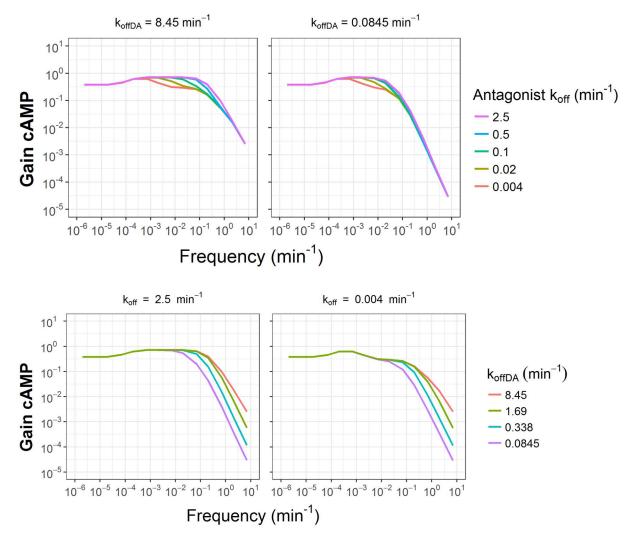


Figure S 7. Frequency response analysis for 4 different dopamine-receptor  $k_{off}$  values and 5 different antagonist  $k_{off}$  values. The upper plots show the influence of the antagonist  $k_{off}$  for two different active PDE turnover rate constants, and the lower plots show the influence of the dopamine  $k_{off}$  for two different antagonist  $k_{off}$  values. The input signal was a sine wave of free dopamine with an amplitude of 10nM and baseline of 20 nM, at the frequencies indicated on the x-axis. At each dopamine dissociation rate constant, 5 different antagonist  $k_{off}$  values were simulated, which are represented by the different line colors. The  $k_{on}$  values were changed simultaneously with  $k_{off}$ , which means that the  $K_D$  was constant at 6.93 nM. The antagonist concentration was 14 nM, the LFR<sub>50</sub> was 1.03 the receptor recycling rate constant was switched to 0 and all other system-specific parameters were identical to Table 3.

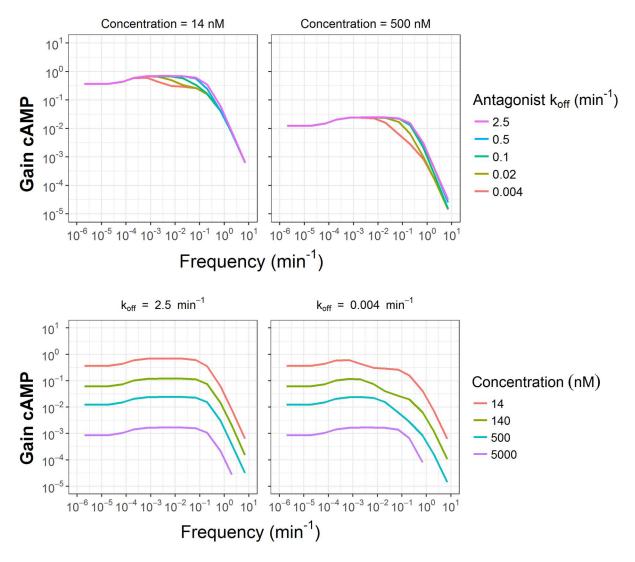
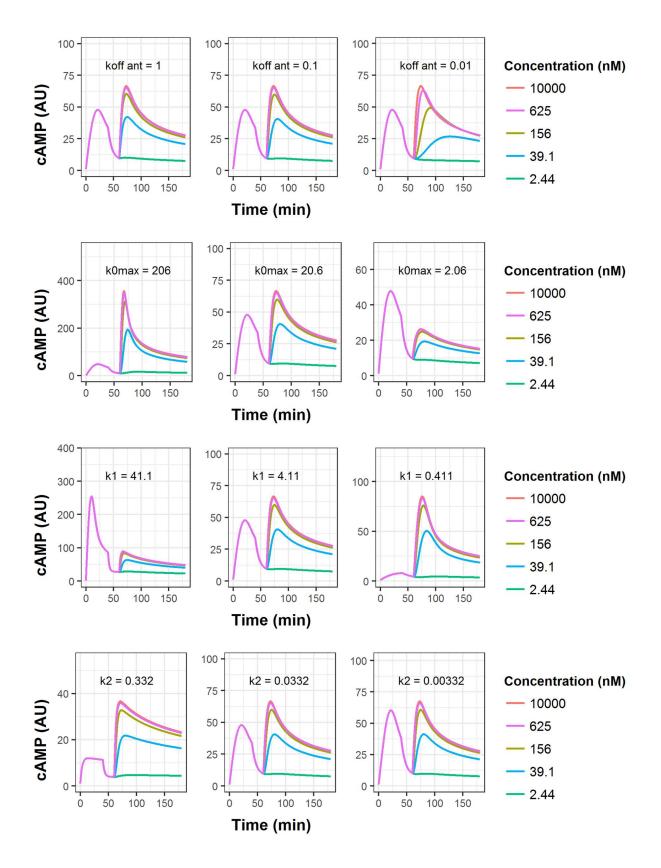
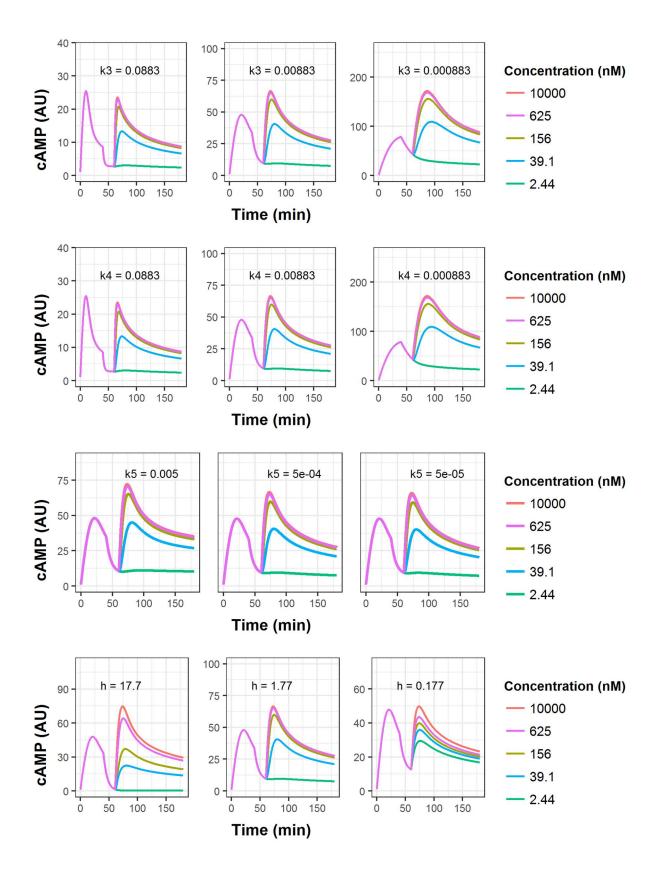
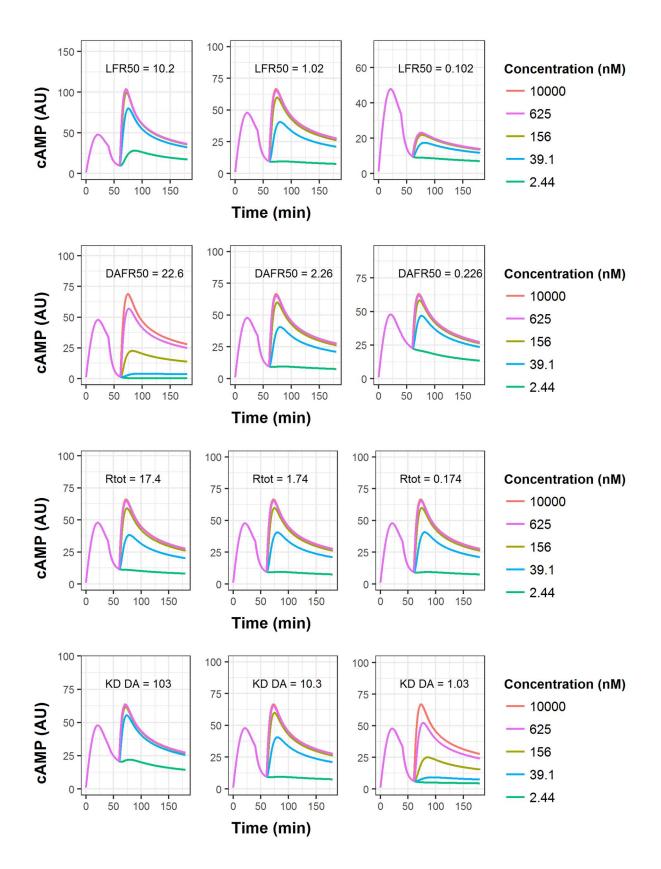


Figure S 8. Frequency response analysis for 4 different antagonist concentrations and 5 different antagonist  $k_{off}$  values. The upper plots show the influence of the antagonist  $k_{off}$  for two different active PDE turnover rate constants, and the lower plots show the influence of the antagonist concentration for two different antagonist  $k_{off}$  values. The input signal was a sine wave of free dopamine with an amplitude of 10nM and baseline of 20 nM, at the frequencies indicated on the x-axis. At each antagonist concentration, 5 different antagonist  $k_{off}$  values were simulated, which are represented by the different line colors. The  $k_{on}$  values were changed simultaneously with  $k_{off}$ , which means that the  $K_D$  was constant at 6.93 nM. The antagonist concentration was 14 nM, the LFR<sub>50</sub> was 1.03 and all system-specific parameters were identical to Table 3.







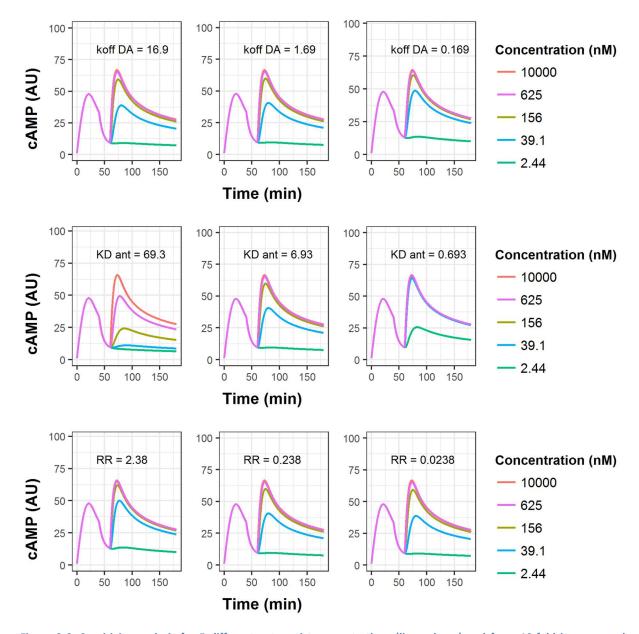


Figure S 9. Sensitivity analysis for 5 different antagonist concentrations (line colours) and for a 10-fold increase and decrease of each parameter from Table 3, the antagonist  $K_D$ , koff and the LFR<sub>50</sub> (panels). The middle panels are the same in the whole figure, representing the parameters in Table 3, an antagonist  $K_D$  value of 6.93 nM, an antagonist koff value of 0.1 min<sup>-1</sup> and an LFR<sub>50</sub> value of 1.02. The y-axis can change between the different panels.